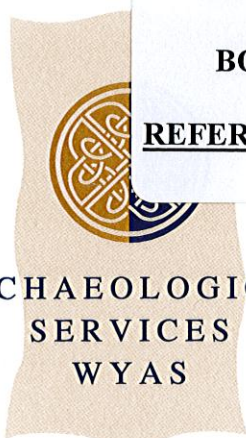


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**Manor School**

**York**

*Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*

*August 2006*

*Report No. 1565*

C L I E N T

Dacre, Son and Hartley

# ***Manor School***

## ***York***

### ***Archaeological Desk-based Assessment***

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PO Box 30, Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 0UG

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## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Dacre, Son and Hartley to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of an area around the proposed development of a new site for Manor School, on the western side of York.
- 1.2 The study area encompasses approximately all land within a 1km arc to the west of the proposed development site, as specified by John Oxley, Archaeologist, City of York Council (see Fig. 2). The proposed development is centred at SE 5593 5327, and is located close to the junction of Boroughbridge Road (A59) and the A1237 York outer ring-road, and bounded to the north-east by Millfield Lane.
- 1.3 The aim of the study is to identify and assess the significance of sites, buildings, and finds of archaeological and historic interest within the study area, and to gain a greater understanding of the wider historic landscape as a whole.

## **2. Methodology and Sources**

### **Information Sources**

- 2.1 The following sources of information have been consulted in order to meet the requirements of the desk-based assessment, and are in line with the guidelines laid down by the Institute of Field Archaeologists for such work (IFA 2001).

#### *Archaeological archives and databases*

- 2.2 The North Yorkshire County Record Office (NYCRO), at Northallerton, North Yorkshire, and the York City Archives, York, were consulted for historic Ordnance Survey (OS) maps, estate and enclosure maps, tithe awards and building plans, as well as any further relevant documentation. Information on previous archaeological finds and investigations within the study area was consulted in the City of York Council Historic Environment Record (HER), York, and obtained from English Heritage's National Monuments Record (NMR), Swindon. Further general research was undertaken at York Central Library.

#### *Aerial Photographs*

- 2.3 The City of York Council HER, York was consulted for oblique and vertical aerial photographic coverage of the study area.

#### *Listed Buildings*

- 2.4 Information regarding Listed Buildings was obtained from the City of York HER, and from English Heritage's 'Images of England' website.

#### *Scheduled Monuments*

- 2.5 Scheduled monument information was searched for in the City of York HER and from the government's on-line environmental GIS website 'MAGIC'.

*Other designated sites or areas*

- 2.6 Information on other designated sites of historic, archaeological or scientific interest has been obtained from the City of York HER, and the 'MAGIC' website.

*Published and unpublished documentary sources*

- 2.7 A range of published and unpublished material has been researched and consulted. These have included directories and local histories, together with general sources on the area and its wider archaeological and historical background. These are listed in the bibliography.

*Geological and soil surveys*

- 2.8 Information on the underlying geology and soils within the study area has been taken from data collected by the British Geological Survey (Edwards and Trotter 1954) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (1980).

**Previous archaeological investigations***Archaeological excavations and watching briefs*

- 2.9 There have been no recorded archaeological excavations or watching briefs undertaken within the study area.

*Archaeological and Geophysical survey*

- 2.10 There have been no formal archaeological topographical or geophysical surveys carried out within the study area.

*Aerial photographic survey*

- 2.11 The study area comes within the area of the Vale of York National Mapping Programme (NMP). This programme was established to interpret and transcribe all archaeological features visible on air photographs, at a scale of 1:10000. The Vale of York project begun in 1998, under the former Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME), and was completed in December 2000.

**3. The Study Area**

- 3.1 Where sites listed in the catalogue (Section 4) are mentioned in the text, the relevant catalogue number is given in bold-type.

*Topography and Geology*

- 3.2 The study area is located to the west of York, around 7km from the historic core of the city. Upper Poppleton is located on the north-western side of the study area, with Millfield Lane to the north-east, and the village of Knapton outside its southern edge. The area is cut through by the line of the railway running east to west, and Boroughbridge Road (A59). On its eastern side, the York outer ring-road (A1237) is aligned approximately south-west to north-east. The landscape within the study area is relatively flat, and much of the area consists of an open arable landscape of large fields, with little woodland.
- 3.3 The proposed development site is located within a rectangular field, orientated north-east to south-west, and bounded by Millfield Lane to the north-east and partly by the A1237 and Boroughbridge Road to the west and south. The field

is largely overgrown, with areas of rough grassland, nettles and vegetation, with mature trees growing along the field's boundaries (Plates 1 and 2).

- 3.4 The underlying geology consists of Keuper and Bunter Sandstones (Edwards and Trotter 1954), with glaciofluvial drift (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1980). To the west of the study area the soil consists of deep permeable sandy and coarse loamy soils, with fine loamy soils and slowly permeable subsoils to the east (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1980).

*Walkover survey*

- 3.5 A walkover survey was undertaken on the 25th July 2006, in order to assess the survival of previously recorded and documented features, and to attempt to identify any further archaeological sites visible on the ground.

*Identified archaeological sites, buildings and features*

- 3.6 A total of 38 archaeological sites and buildings have been identified within the study area. These have been catalogued in Section 4, and each entry includes the relevant HER, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building or NMR number. Suggestions for further archaeological investigations will be recommended where sites or features have been assessed to be of archaeological importance, and where further fieldwork may lead to a greater understanding of them.

- 3.7 The study area contains seven Listed Buildings, all of which are located within Upper Poppleton. The centre of Upper Poppleton, along the northern end of Hodgson Lane and around The Green, was designated a Conservation Area in 1993 which forms part of the City of York Local Plan (see Fig. 2). There are no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, or Historic Battlefields, and no other national designations within the study area.

**Archaeological features and historic buildings**

*Prehistoric and Roman period*

- 3.8 The earliest archaeological evidence for activity within the study area is in the form of a stone axe (11), discovered in Upper Poppleton. However, the dating for this artefact is not clear, and the location at which it was found is unknown.
- 3.9 The remains of a number of enclosures, together with a circular feature that may be a roundhouse, have been identified to the south of Upper Poppleton through aerial photographic analysis (5, 6, 25, 28 and 29). These features appear to be indicative of Iron Age, or Roman period, field and settlement patterns, and suggest that the area was intensively occupied and farmed during this time.
- 3.10 A section of road at the western edge of the study area appears to preserve the line of the former Roman Road which formed part of Dere Street, which ran westward from York to Aldborough (1). Much of the A59 to the west follows the course of this road, but within the study area the line of the present A59 runs to the north of the presumed line of the Roman road.

*Medieval period*

- 3.11 There is little archaeological evidence of early medieval activity in the study area, although it is known through documentary sources that there was a

settlement at Nether Poppleton, to the north of the study area by 972 (Smith 1961, 231); Upper Poppleton was first mentioned in Domesday Book in 1086 (10; Williams and Martin 1992, 847).

3.12 There are no medieval buildings within the study area, although it is possible that the largely Georgian and Victorian buildings within the centre of Upper Poppleton occupy the sites of earlier buildings. Although the current All Saints Church was constructed in 1891 it contains fragments of 13th century masonry, including a 13th century stone font (B). A Manor House is marked on the First Edition OS map of 1850, but it is not known whether this was the site of the medieval manor (Ordnance Survey 1850; 14).

3.13 Much of the evidence for medieval activity has been identified in the form of the remains of ridge and furrow ploughing. Tracts of ridge and furrow, surviving as soil and crop marks, have been recorded across the study area as part of the National Mapping Programme of the Vale of York (8, 12, 13, 19, 22, 24, 27, 32 and 33). A number of the existing field boundaries and roads can be seen to follow the curve of these furrows, such as Long Ridge Lane, the name of which itself points to the road following a plough ridge (26). An area of fields on the south-eastern edge of the study area is named 'North Field', due to its position to the north of Knapton (31). This probably preserves the name of the medieval open field, which would have consisted of a number of 'furlongs', or blocks of ploughing. The field-name 'Wheat Lands' may have its origins in the medieval period, although it is not recorded until the 1840s (Ordnance Survey 1850). The name 'Mill Field' suggests that there was a mill situated in the study area, to the south-east of Upper Poppleton.

#### *The 18th and 19th centuries*

3.14 Much of the current field pattern across the study area was formed as a result of the Parliamentary Enclosure Act of 1769, which authorised the enclosure of the medieval fields. This process was characterised by the surveying of regular field boundaries, and new roads such as Mill Field Lane (38). It is probable that there was piece-meal enclosure of land prior to the Parliamentary Enclosure. In some areas, such as to the south of the present A59, boundaries appear to have been established along the line of the curving medieval furrows, and lack the straight boundaries laid out by the 18th century Parliamentary surveyors (Ordnance Survey 1850 and 1853). Many of the boundaries that formed the field pattern which existed from the late 18th century into the mid-20th century have now been destroyed, to allow for modern intensive farming techniques.

3.15 In 1750, the York-Boroughbridge Turnpike Trust was established to manage the present Boroughbridge Road (A59) (Fife, Routledge and Serkin 1991, 13). A turnpike (T.P.), or toll house, existed at the junction of Station Road and Boroughbridge, and is marked on the First Edition OS map of 1853 (Ordnance Survey 1853; see Fig. 4; 20). Inns, such as the Red Lion, located at the corner of Hodgson Lane, would have provided facilities for travellers on the road (3), and direction posts and milestones were also placed along its route (16, 37).

3.16 Most of the oldest buildings within Upper Poppleton are Georgian, dating to the 18th century (A, C, D, E, F, G), and it appears that the village went

through a period of prosperity at this time, suggested by this period of building. The Georgian and later Victorian buildings may, however, have destroyed or obscured earlier structures. The current Methodist Chapel was constructed by the mid-19th century (9), and All Saints Church constructed in 1891.

- 3.17 By the middle of the 19th century the study area had been cut across by the line of the East and West Yorkshire Railway, which was constructed between 1848 and 1851 to link York and Knaresborough (23). With the construction of the railway, a station was built to the south-east of Upper Poppleton (18), and a bridge, called the Red Lion Bridge, was constructed to carry the Boroughbridge Road over the track by the 1890s (Ordnance Survey 1895; 7).
- 3.18 During the late 19th century and into the early years of the 20th century, a number of new houses and farms were constructed within the study area, including Crescent House and Grange Farm, to the west of Hodgson Lane (Ordnance Survey 1895 and 1910a; 2 and 4), and Cherry Tree Farm, a house on the western side of Millfield Lane (Ordnance Survey 1893; 35).
- 3.19 Small scale sand extraction was taking place on the south-eastern side of the study area in the mid-19th century, and a sand pit is marked on the First Edition OS map of 1853, to the north-east of Knapton (Ordnance Survey 1853; 34).

#### *The 20th century*

- 3.20 During the Second World War a searchlight was positioned to the west of North Field Lane, in a field to the north of Knapton. This is shown on aerial photographs from 1941.
- 3.21 In the 1980s, a new outer ring road (A1237) was constructed around York, a section of which runs approximately south-west to north-east across the eastern side of the study area. This cuts across the line of the 18th century Parliamentary Enclosure fields, including the south-western corner of the field in which the proposed development site is located.

## **4. Catalogue of archaeological features and buildings**

### **Archaeological features**

- 4.1 Catalogue entries have been ordered geographically from west to east, and given a numerical identifier, with their locations shown on Figure 2. The catalogue entry includes an eight figure National Grid Reference (NGR) which refers to the exact position of the feature, unless otherwise stated. Where an archaeological feature has an associated Primary Record Number (PRN) the information has been taken from the City of York HER. Where the feature has an NMR number it relates to information held in the National Monuments Record, Swindon. All further information is referenced in the bibliography.

#### **1. Roman Road (course of)**

**SE 5499 5317**

Presumed course of Roman Road, which may have been part of the main road from York to Aldborough, which formed part of Dere Street. Much of the line of the Roman Road is followed by the A59, although close to York the course

of the modern road appears to deviate to the north of the original road line (Margary 1973, 427-428).

2. **Crescent Farm** **SE 5501 5360**  
Farm built during the second half of the 19th century, and first shown on the 1893 OS map (Ordnance Survey 1893). Originally known as 'Poppleton Crescent'.
3. **Red Lion Inn** **SE 5507 5358**  
Public house located on the corner of Hodgson Lane and the A59. A building is marked on the site on the 1785 'Plan of the City of York', named as 'Gate House'. The course of the A59 formerly ran to the north of the pub, but was moved to its south as part of road straightening works in the mid-1970s (Fife, Routledge and Serkin 1991, 18).
4. **Grange Farm** **SE 5510 5370**  
Farm house and associated buildings, built between the 1890s and early 20th century (Ordnance Survey 1895; 1910a; Fig. 6), located on the north-west side of Hodgson Lane to the south-west of Upper Poppleton.
5. **Enclosure (site of)** **NMR No: SE 55 SE 154** **SE 5520 5346**  
Possible rectilinear enclosures of uncertain date, possibly Roman, in a field on the west side of Red Lion Bridge, Upper Poppleton visible as crop marks on air photographs. Vague traces of other possible features are found across the field.
6. **Round house (site of)** **NMR no. SE 55 SE 153** **SE 5524 5383**  
Aerial photographs record possible settlement crop marks in a field on the north side of Grange Farm, Upper Poppleton. The evidence comprises a possible round house, and fragmentary linear features, possibly representing enclosures. The date of the features is uncertain, but they are possibly late Iron Age or Roman.
7. **Red Lion Bridge** **SE 5547 5350**  
A bridge was originally built on the site to carry the East and West Yorkshire Railway across Boroughbridge Road (the present A59), in the late 1840s (Ordnance Survey 1850). By the 1890s the OS mapping appears to show a new bridge, carrying the road over the railway. This continued to be used into the 1970s, after which the present bridge was constructed as part of a programme to straighten this section of the A59.
8. **Ridge and Furrow (site of)** **SE 5559 5253 (centred)**  
A block of ridge and furrow ploughing was identified to the north of Moor Lane, north-west of Knapton, as part of the Vale of York NMP, with the furrows aligned north to south.
9. **Methodist Chapel** **SE 5560 5410**  
There has been a Methodist chapel in Upper Poppleton since the early 19th century (Langdale 1822). However, the present chapel, situated on the north-western side of The Green, was not marked on OS mapping until the early 1890s (Ordnance Survey 1895; Fig. 5).

- 10. Upper Poppleton** **SE 5563 5411 (centred)**  
 A village located on the north-western side of the study area. It was in existence by the late 11th century, when it is mentioned in Domesday Book (Williams and Martin 1992, 847), but it is possible that the village had earlier origins. The place-name may derive from the Old English *popel* meaning 'pebble' (Smith 1962, 233).
- 11. Stone Axe (prehistoric?)** **HER 13575 SE 5564 5407 (approx.)**  
 An 'axe hammer' from Upper Poppleton, although the find spot is unknown. The artefact has an asymmetrical perforation and is held in the Yorkshire Museum (Acc. no. 1052/1948).
- 12. Ridge and furrow (site of)** **SE 5568 5377 (centred)**  
 A block of ridge and furrow ploughing was identified to the south of Upper Poppleton as part of the Vale of York NMP, with the furrows aligned north-west to south-east.
- 13. Ridge and furrow (site of)** **SE 5573 5329 (centred)**  
 An area of ridge and furrow ploughing identified to the south of Boroughbridge Road (A59) and west of North Field Lane, as part of the Vale of York NMP. The ridge and furrow appears to have been divided into four blocks (furlongs) two aligned east to west and two aligned approximately north to south.
- 14. Manor House (site of)** **SE 5575 5404**  
 The site of the Manor House, formerly located to the east of The Green, and north of Long Ridge Lane. 'Manor House' is named on the First Edition OS map of 1850, although it is unclear exactly which building this refers to (Ordnance Survey 1850; Fig. 4). The area is now occupied by a Church Hall and modern housing.
- 15. Searchlight (site of)** **NMR no. SE 55 SE 159 SE 5587 5267**  
 Earthworks of a single searchlight show on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1941. The site lies north of the village of Knapton, on the west side of North Field Lane.
- 16. Direction post** **SE 5591 5252**  
 A direction post is marked on the First Edition OS map of 1850 at the north-west corner of Moor Lane and North Field Lane (Ordnance Survey 1850).
- 17. Poppleton Gate** **SE 5593 5278**  
 Poppleton Gate is marked on the First Edition OS map of 1850, on the parish boundary between Upper Poppleton and Knapton, at the southern end of the former Knapton Lane, now the northern end of North Field Lane (Ordnance Survey 1850; Fig. 4).
- 18. Poppleton Railway Station** **NMR no. SE 55 SE 140 SE 5593 5366**  
 Railway station on the East and West Yorkshire Junction Railway opened in 1848.

19. **Ridge and furrow (site of)** **SE 5597 5385 (centred)**  
A block of ridge and furrow ploughing was identified to the south-east of Upper Poppleton as part of the Vale of York NMP, with the furrows aligned north-west to south-east.
20. **Knapton Lane Turnpike (site of)** **SE 5599 5336**  
The 'Knapton Lane *TP*' - presumably 'Turnpike' (Oliver 1993, 182), is marked at the north-eastern corner of the junction of Boroughbridge Road (A59) and the present Station Road, on the First Edition OS map of 1853 (Ordnance Survey 1853; Fig. 4). This appears to mark one end of a short stretch of turnpike road connecting Upper Poppleton and Knapton, running between here and Poppleton Gate, on the boundary between the two parishes (17).
21. **Guide Post (site of)** **SE 5601 5335**  
A guide post (G.P.) is marked at the north-western corner of the junction of Boroughbridge Road (A59) and the present Station Road, on the 1893 OS map (Ordnance Survey 1893; Fig. 5).
22. **Ridge and Furrow (site of)** **SE 5602 5270 (centred)**  
A block of ridge and furrow ploughing was identified to the east of North Field Lane, on the site of the present Oak Wood Farm, as part of the Vale of York NMP, with the furrows aligned east to west.
23. **East and West Yorkshire Railway** **SE 5607 5369 (centred)**  
The East and West Yorkshire Railway was authorised in 1846 from York to join the Leeds and Thirsk Railway at Knaresborough. It was opened between 1848 and 1851.
24. **Ridge and furrow (site of)** **SE 5610 5362 (centred)**  
A block of ridge and furrow ploughing was identified to the east of Station Road, as part of the Vale of York NMP, with furrows aligned approximately north-west to south-east.
25. **Possible enclosures? (site of)** **HER 13580** **SE 5614 5403**  
Possible enclosures have been recorded in a field to the east of Upper Poppleton. No further information appears to be available on this site.
26. **Place-name, 'Long Ridge Lane'** **SE 5614 5420**  
The name of the road running north-east from Upper Poppleton to Millfield Lane. The name suggests that the road formerly ran along the edge of an area of ridge and furrow ploughing, and indeed, its slightly curved alignment is indicative of the orientation of such ploughing.
27. **Ridge and furrow (site of)** **SE 5625 5341 (centred)**  
A block of ridge and furrow ploughing was identified to the west of the A1237, and north of Boroughbridge Road (A59) as part of the Vale of York NMP, with furrows aligned approximately north-east to south-west.

- 28. Circular features** **SE 5628 5261 (centred)**  
Five small sub-circular features were identified to the south-east of Oak Wood Farm, as part of the Vale of York NMP. The date and function of these features is unknown.
- 29. Enclosure (site of)** **NMR no: SE 55 SE 155** **SE 5629 5385**  
Crop marks of part of an enclosure of unknown date in a field on the south side of Upper Poppleton village, were identified on aerial photographs analysed as part of the Vale of York NMP.
- 30. Place-name, 'Wheat Lands'** **SE 5631 5299**  
The name of an area of fields to the east of North Field Lane and south of the A59, first recorded on the First Edition OS map of 1850 (Ordnance Survey 1850; Fig. 4).
- 31. Place name, 'North Field'** **SE 5632 5256**  
An area of fields first named 'North Field' on the enclosure award of 1778 (Smith 1961). Probably preserving the name of an area of medieval cultivation comprising a number of furlongs, or blocks of plough lands, which formed a medieval field to the north of Knapton.
- 32. Ridge and furrow (site of)** **SE 5636 5244 (centred)**  
A block of ridge and furrow ploughing was identified to the east of the A1237, and south-west of Oak Wood Farm, as part of the Vale of York NMP, with furrows aligned approximately west to east.
- 33. Ridge and furrow (site of)** **SE 5642 5304 (centred)**  
A block of ridge and furrow ploughing was identified to the east of the A1237, at the site of the present Wheatlands House, as part of the Vale of York NMP, with furrows aligned approximately north-east to south-west.
- 34. Sand Pit (site of)** **SE 5644 5248**  
A sand pit is marked in North Field, to the north-east of Knapton, on the First Edition OS map of 1853, and appears to have gone out of use by the 1890s (Ordnance Survey 1853; 1893).
- 35. Cherry Tree Farm** **SE 5651 5404**  
A house originally constructed in the late 19th century, situated on the western side of Millfield Lane (Ordnance Survey 1893). Prior to its construction there appears to have been an orchard on the site, which may have given the building its name (Ordnance Survey 1853; Fig 4).
- 36. Place-name 'Mill Field'** **SE 5661 5337**  
The place-name 'Mill Field' is first recorded on the First Edition OS map of 1853, and at this time appears to have covered a large area of fields to the north of Boroughbridge Road (A59), on both sides of Millfield Lane (Ordnance Survey 1853). The name probably records the presence of a mill that is known to have existed between Nether Poppleton, and Boroughbridge Road by the late 17th century (Fife, Routledge and Sirkin 1991, 12-13). This area of fields originally seems to have encompassed the site of the proposed development, although by the 1890s the name 'Mill Field' is used only in

association with fields to the north-east of Millfield Lane (Ordnance Survey 1853; 1893; Figs 4 and 5).

- 37. Milestone (site of) SE 5664 5319**  
A milestone was marked on the north side of Boroughbridge Road (A59), to the south of the site of the present sports ground, on the First Edition OS map of 1853 (Ordnance Survey 1853).
- 38. Millfield Lane SE 5673 5369 (centred)**  
A road constructed in the late 18th century as part of the re-organisation of the field pattern around Upper Poppleton undertaken due to the Parliamentary Enclosure Act of 1769. The regularly aligned boundaries of the fields laid out as part of the enclosure can be seen aligned at right angles to the road. This includes the field which encompasses the proposed development site.

### Listed Buildings

- 4.2 Listed buildings catalogue entries have been ordered geographically from west to east, and given an alphabetical identifier, with the locations shown on Figure 2. The catalogue entry includes an eight figure National Grid Reference (NGR), together with the Images of England website reference number (IoE) and the Listed Building reference number at the end of the text.
- A. Orchard House IoE 331700 SE 5549 5390**  
Early 18th century house with 19th century alterations and 20th century renovations, including a new roof. Constructed of rendered brick with a pantile roof. This building is Grade II listed (6/58).
- B. All Saints Church IoE Unknown SE 5554 5404**  
Parish church designed in 1891 by Charles Hodgson Fowler, and including 13th century fragments, with alterations undertaken between 1959 and 1972. It is a two cell church, with a small tower to the west, constructed of coursed dressed stone with ashlar dressings and a plain tile roof. The church contains a 13th century stone font. This building is Grade II listed.
- C. Beechwood House IoE 331697 SE 5555 5399**  
House with gates and railings dating to the mid-18th century. Constructed of brick in Flemish bond with a pantile roof. Gates and railings to front of property with fleur-de-lys finials to bars and acorn finials to posts with exception of ball finials to gate posts. This building is Grade II listed (6/55).
- D. Green View IoE 331696 SE 5557 5404**  
A late 18th century house constructed in brick in Flemish bond with a pantile roof. This building is Grade II listed (6/54).
- E. Model Farmhouse IoE 331695 SE 5559 5407**  
Farmhouse and barn dating to the mid-18th century, with a 19th century extension and 20th century alterations. Constructed of brick in English garden wall bond with a pantile roof, and corrugated iron roof on the barn. There is a ramped garden wall to both ends of the house and spearhead gates and railings with dog bars to gates. This building is Grade II listed (6/53).

- F. Russett House** **IoE 331699** **SE 5559 5398**  
A late 18th century house constructed of brick in a random bond with a French tile roof. This building is Grade II listed (6/57).
- G. Manor Farmhouse** **IoE 331698** **SE 5561 5401**  
Farmhouse with gates and railings dating to the late 18th century. Constructed of rendered brick with a Welsh slate roof. Gates and railings to front of property with spearhead bars, with urn finials to posts and round finials to gate posts. This building is Grade II listed (6/56).

## **5. Conclusions**

- 5.1 The proposed development site is enclosed to the north-west and south-east by field boundaries laid out during the late 18th century; during the same period Millfield Lane, to the north-east, was constructed. The original south-western boundary of this field has been cut through by the line of the modern A1237 York outer ring-road.
- 5.2 There is no archaeological, documentary or cartographic evidence for early activity within the area of the proposed development of the new Manor School. However, no formal archaeological investigation of this area has previously been undertaken, and the cartographic sources prior to the mid-19th century are scarce.
- 5.3 Despite the lack of archaeological features or finds recorded on the surface of the proposed development site, it is possible that sub-surface archaeological features survive on the site. The aerial photographic analysis undertaken as part of the National Mapping Programme has identified extensive evidence of medieval activity, and possible Iron Age or Roman occupation, within the study area, and there is potential for the survival of archaeological deposits dating to these periods within the area of the proposed development.

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## ***Acknowledgements***

### **Project management**

Mitchell Pollington BA MA

### **Report**

Mitchell Pollington

### **Graphics/illustrations**

Mitchell Pollington

### **Fieldwork**

Mitchell Pollington

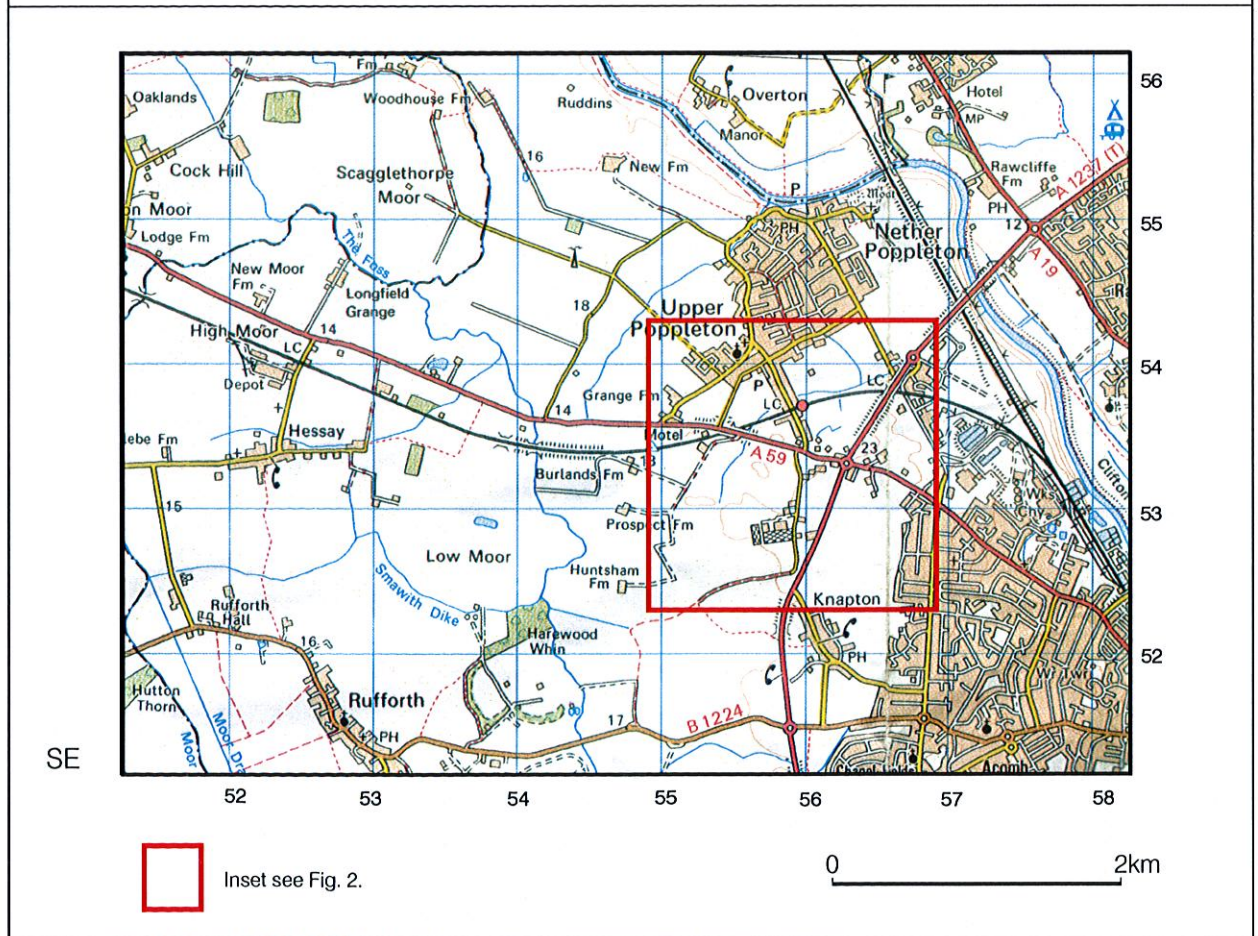
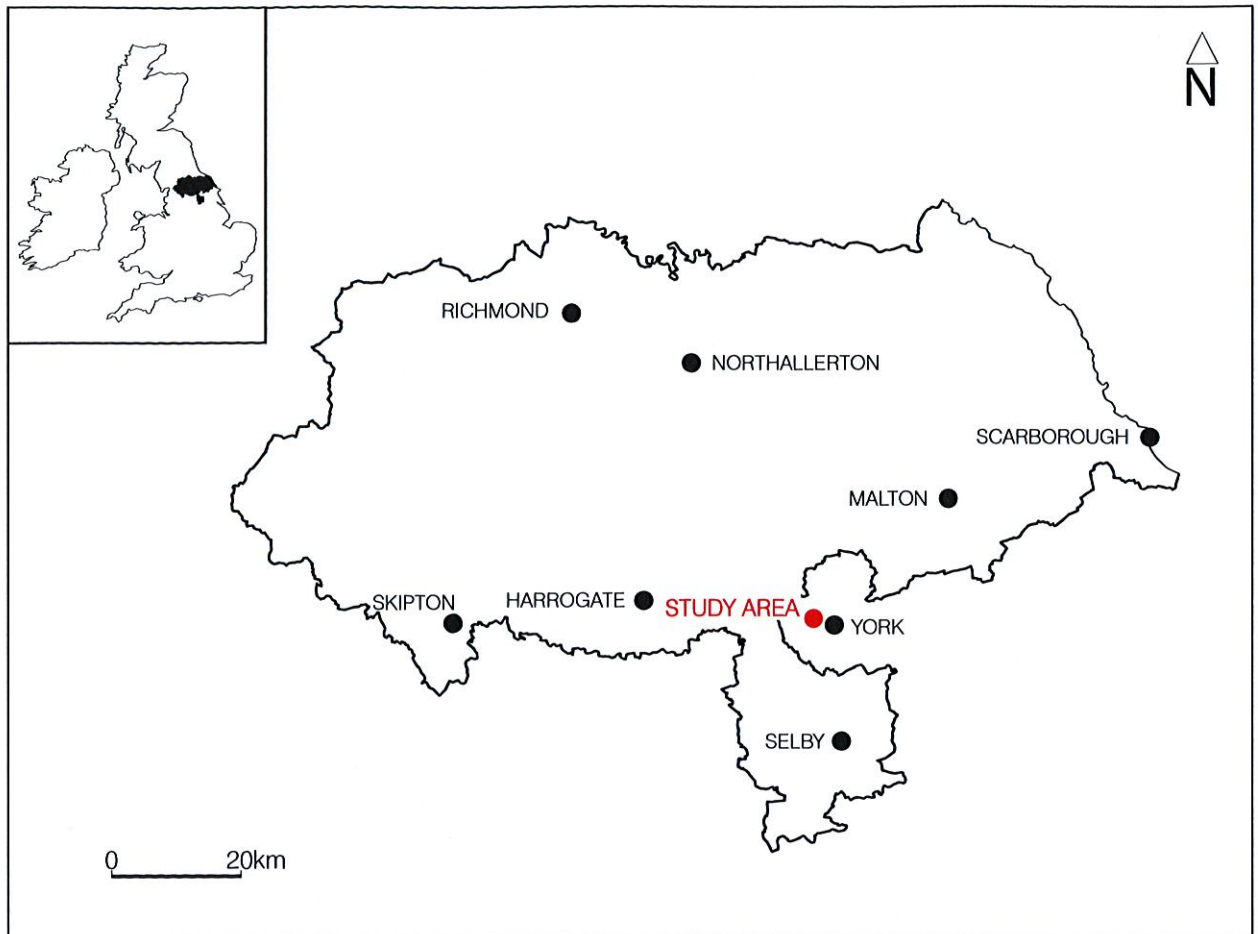






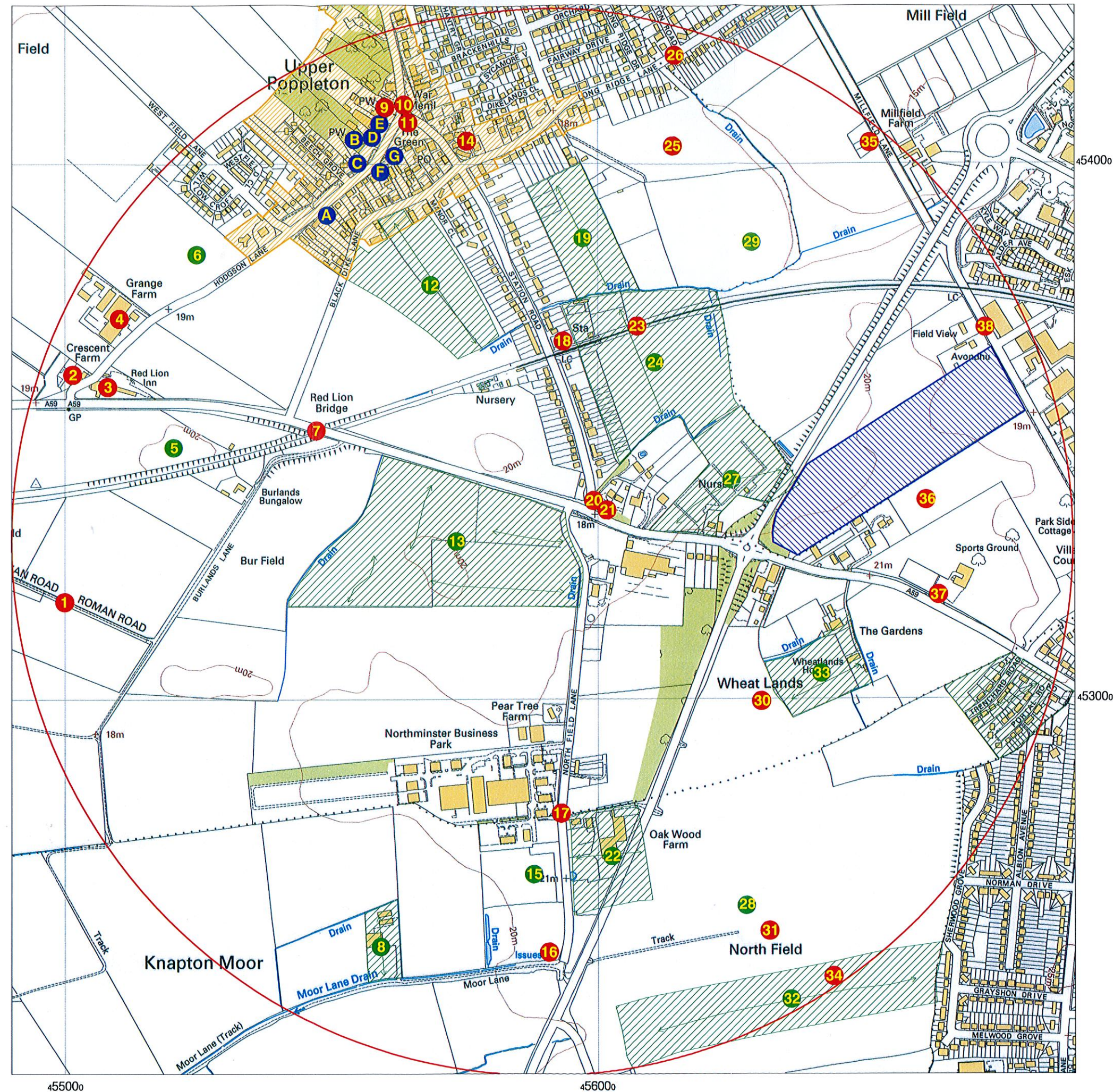


Fig. 1. Site location

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	Limit of study area
	Proposed development area
	Upper Poppleton Conservation Area
	Catalogued archaeological feature
	Catalogued Listed Building
	Block of ridge and furrow, or archaeological feature, recorded by the NMP



0m 500m

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 Archaeological Services W Y A S  
 PO Box 30, Nephaw Lane South, Morley, LS27 0UG  
 Tel: 0113 383 7500 Fax: 0113 383 7501

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Fig. 2. Site location showing the study area with catalogue numbers and recorded areas of ridge and furrow ploughing (1:7500 scale)

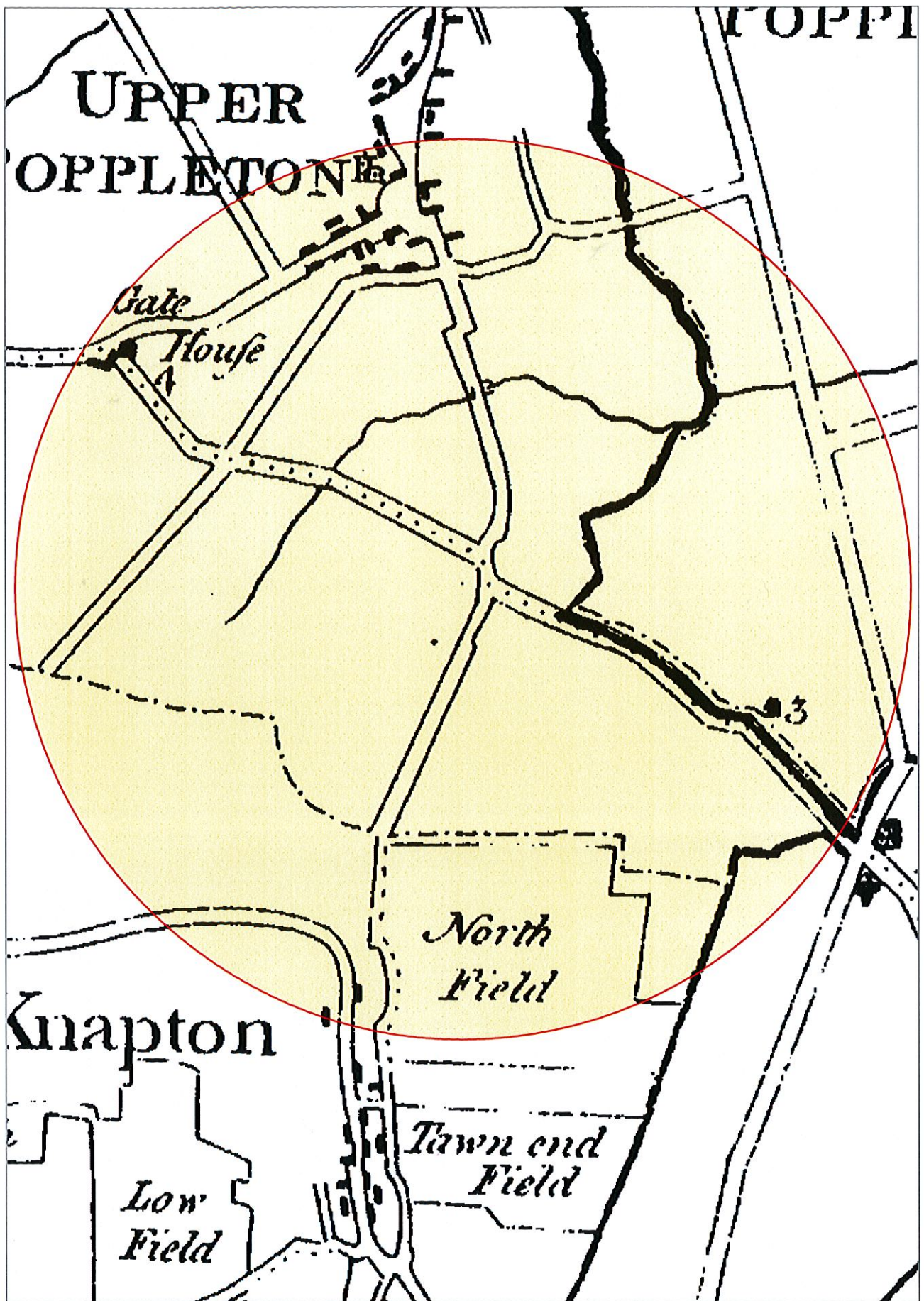


Fig. 3. Extract from 'A Plan of the City of York' of 1785, with the study area highlighted (York Library)

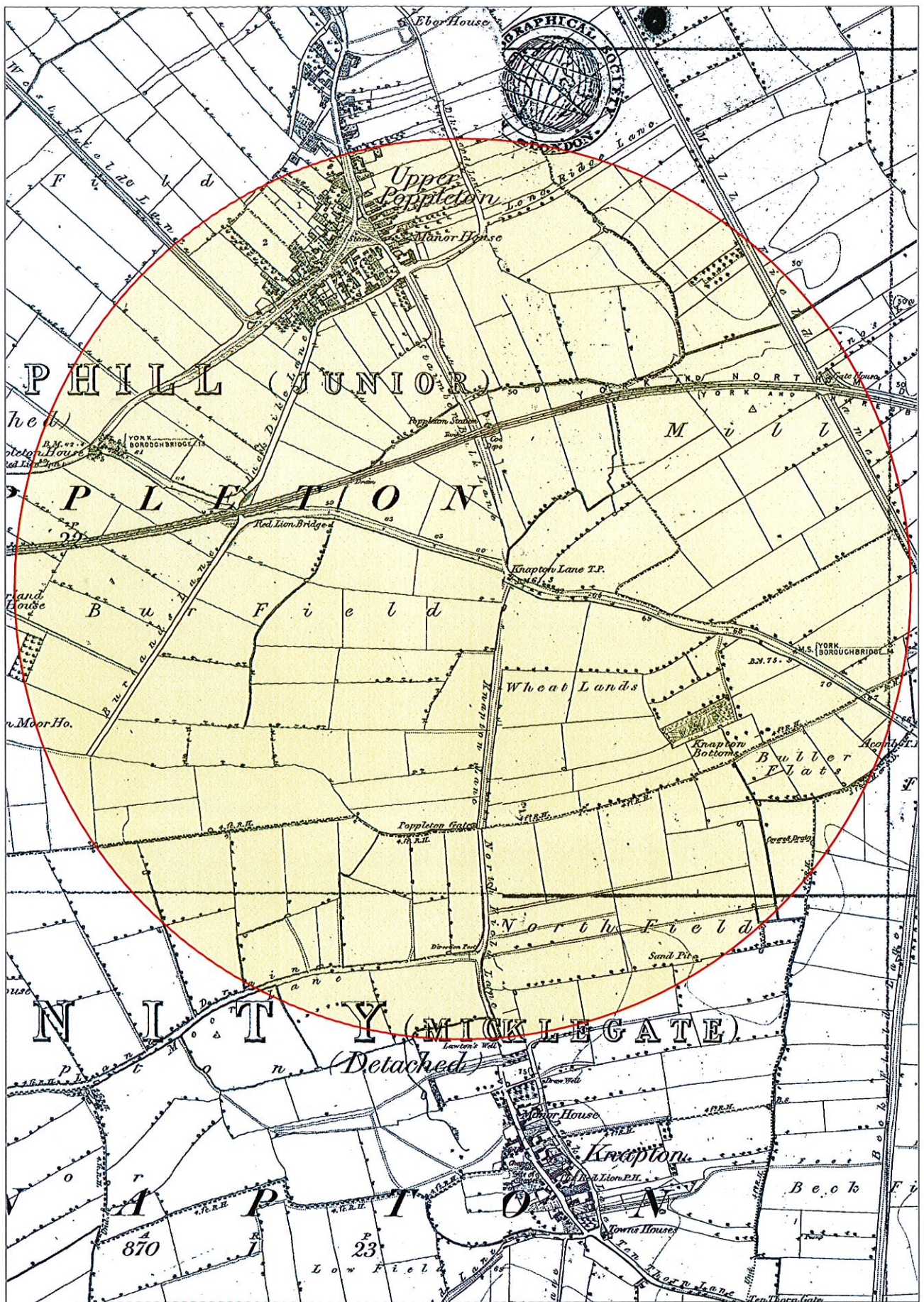


Fig. 4. Combined extracts from the First Edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1850 and 1853 (Ordnance Survey sheets 173 and 174)

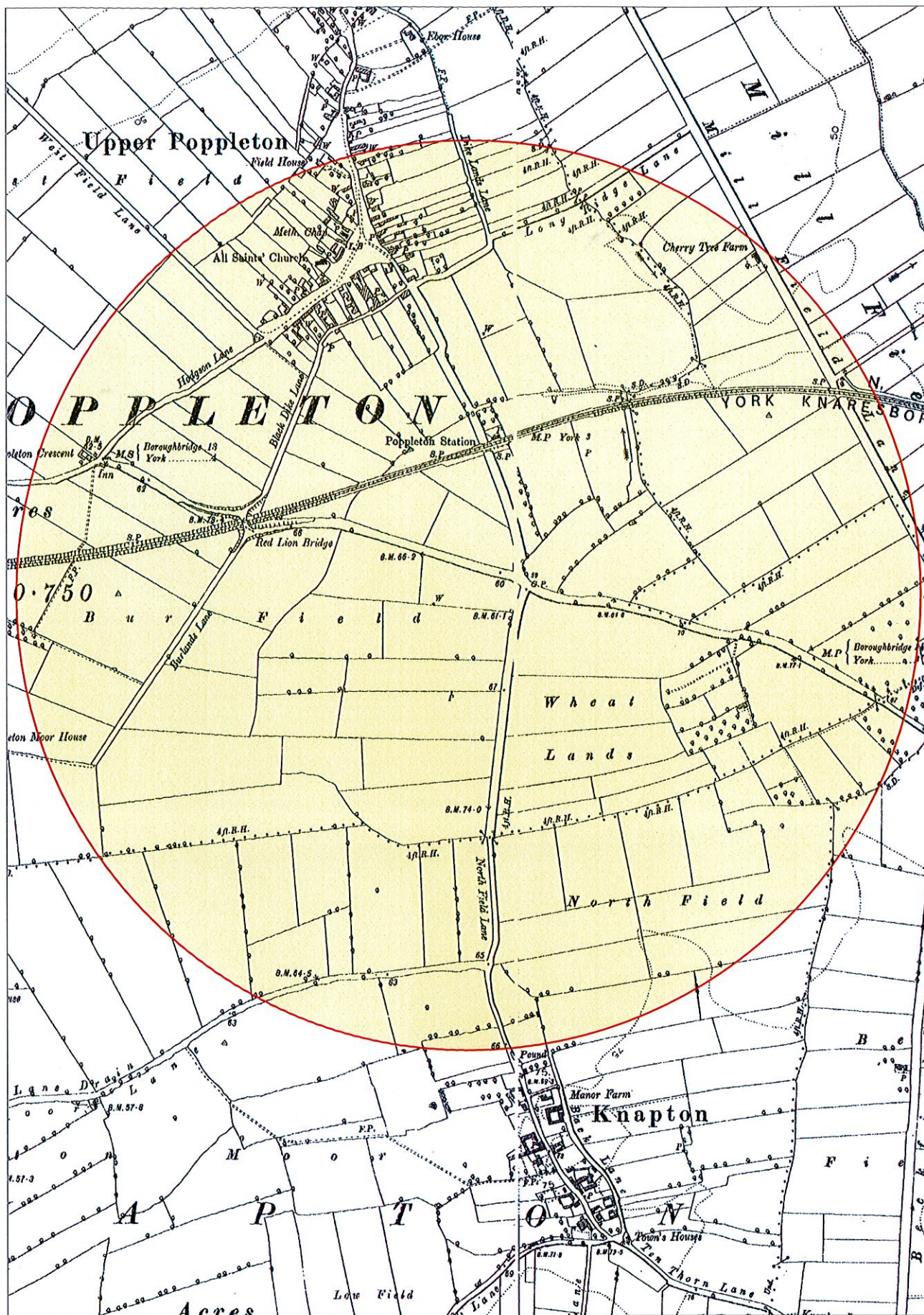


Fig. 5. Combined extracts from the 1893 and 1895 Ordnance Survey 6 inch maps, with the study area highlighted (Ordnance Survey sheets 173 NE and 174 NW)

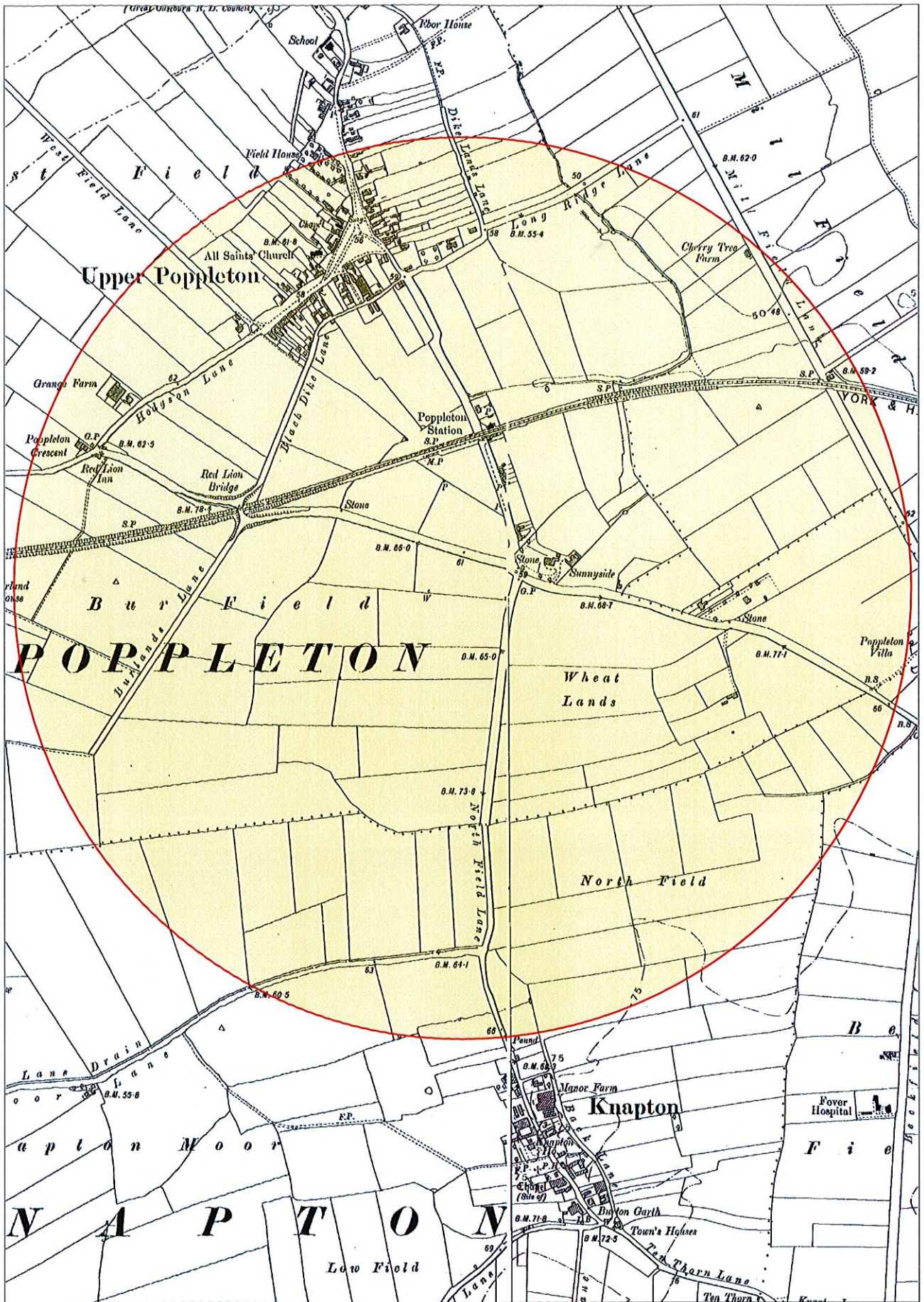


Fig. 6. Combined extracts from the 1910 Ordnance Survey 6 inch maps, with the study area highlighted (Ordnance Survey sheets 173 NE and 174 NW)



*Plate 1. The proposed development area looking south-west*



*Plate 2. The proposed development area looking south*